

The Intelligencer.

Successful Observations of the Transit of Venus.

Our dispatches this morning announce a number of successful observations of the transit of Venus at various points throughout the world, on the 8th inst., by the different expeditions of astronomers sent out by our own and other governments. At some points a large number of successful photographs were taken, something that has now been accomplished for the first time as regards this planet, the last transit of Venus having occurred in 1769. The importance of these observations consists in the fact that they are to become the basis of a revised calculation as to the exact distance of the Sun from the earth. Once the exact distance is ascertained, the distance of all the other planets can be accurately ascertained by using the earth as a basis. Venus is used as a basis for determining our distance from the Sun because she is the nearest planet to us. The exact relation of the Sun to the whole planetary system is the ground-work of all astronomical calculations—calculations that become matters of great moment in the navigation of the seas. Astronomy has long been famous for the exactness of its predictions as regards eclipses and other celestial phenomena. The occurrence of eclipses can be foretold to a moment for an indefinite period in advance of the event. And yet natural astronomers, those, we mean, whose specialty it is to compute the movements and positions of the heavenly bodies for the regulation of chronometers, have long been desirous to secure more accurate knowledge in regard to the exact distance of the Sun from the earth and the other planets. Navigators in making their perilous voyages through a pathless waste of waters have no sure guides save their chronometers and the movements and positions of the Sun, Moon and stars. It is in the highest degree essential therefore for their safety that the chances for error in the natural almanacs should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. To secure accuracy is the reason that such a number of costly expeditions were sent out to various parts of the earth to observe the Transit of Venus that occurred Tuesday night last.

It is generally understood that the distance from the earth to the Sun is 95,000,000 miles. This is the way all of us have been taught at school. For general purposes it is accurate enough to call the distance 95,000,000 miles. And yet for many years past astronomers have differed in opinion as to the exact distance. Within a comparatively recent period various methods have been resorted to for testing, revising and correcting this accepted standard of 95,000,000 miles. Among these methods were calculations as to the effects of the sun's attraction on the moon, and of the relative weight of the sun and the earth, and the consequent distance that ought to separate them in order that the centrifugal motion of the earth in its orbit should precisely balance the attraction of the sun. The result was simply to increase the feeling of uncertainty as to the real distance and to make the various governments of the civilized world more desirous than ever of availing themselves of the late transit of Venus, in order to secure a true test.

The dispatches this morning do not report all the observations that were made. Besides those reported there were expeditions to the islands of the Southern Ocean, to New Zealand, to Australia, and to the North Atlantic. One object of this variety of expeditions was to place as nearly as possible the whole diameter of the earth between two sets of observers, in order to secure the largest base line on which to erect angular measurements. The diameter of even the whole earth is not much of a base whereon to measure 95,000,000 miles, especially when the angle to be marked is less than one part of a scale infinitesimal divided into millions of parts. To be able to mark an angle at all on such a scale shows the wonderful—the miraculous—nicety of astronomical calculations. It is said that an error of the sixteenth part of a minute would become an error of a million miles in computing the distance to the sun. And yet so elaborate have been the preparations for these observations—so delicate are the instruments—and so painstaking and conscientious will be the comparison of notes before the result is announced, that the whole scientific world will accept it without a moment's hesitation as mathematically correct.

PROSPECTS FOR 1875.

The present unusual abundance of loanable funds.

Prominent monetary institutions declare that never, at this season of the year, has money been so abundant as it is now. Since the feverish flush times of the great rebellion. Even insurance companies and outside parties are stocked up full of money, which they are anxious to loan at 8 per cent on good collateral. One money lender has been ten days trying to place \$25,000 on warehouse receipts, but can find no borrowers. This condition of things fully bears out the opinion expressed by the *Democrat* in this department about a week ago under the head of "Trade Prospects." It was shown conclusively in that article that the people of the West and the country generally were in a more solvent and prosperous condition than they had been for a long time. For the past fourteen months every one has been settling up accounts, old accounts and refusing to make new ones. Thus, country merchants have been receiving a good deal of money from their debtors, and in turn have been paying up their debts. Many of the enterprises which absorb large sums of money, such as the construction of new railroads, opening of new mines, building and operating new manufacturing furnaces, &c., &c., are in a state of inactivity verging upon absolute coma. So money is a drug, and still it flows in a broad and steady volume to the agricultural regions to pay for hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, hides, furs, grain and cotton that are so liberally coming forward; flows into the strong boxes of the country merchants, and then back again to the commercial centres of the valley, of which St. Louis is a leading one. Underlying this desire to loan this rapidly accumulating mass of money is a restiveness at a want of success. This restiveness of the money owner at the idleness of his funds is a good sign, for when fully convinced that he cannot find the class of borrowers he wishes, he will relax his discrimination a trifle and take other whom, perhaps, he refused previously; or, what is quite as often the case and still more advantageous, he puts his money to work himself. But of this all may be said, that large sums of money now idle in the country are not going to be permitted to remain idle very long. This money will be put to vigorous use, and it is the use of it that will create activity in trade of all kinds, hence the *Democrat* once more ventures the prediction that the year 1875 will be one of the most truly prosperous years experienced in the West. "When it rains soup" every bright man in America "should have his bowl right side up."

THE CAPTURED BRITISH SCHOONER.

New York, December 10.—A letter from Havana, dated December 5th, says the British schooner towed into Santiago de Cuba on the 25th by a Spanish gunboat proves to be the *Dolce* of Port Antonio. She was hired by a Spaniard to take him to Santiago de Cuba, and was properly dispatched. The current carried her to leeward and she lost her reckoning and headed the wrong way. She was captured by the Spanish gunboat, the schooner and crew after a lapse of three days were set at liberty. The passengers remain prisoners.

Change of Management.

Detroit, December 10.—It is reported here that Mr. Price, Managing Director, and Mr. Muir, Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad, are to retire. C. J. Bridges, formerly Managing Director, taking temporary charge. Andrew Watson, Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, is to succeed Mr. Muir as Superintendent.

Darien Ship Canal.

Boston, December 10.—Notice has been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth by Benjamin Balch, of Newburyport, of his intention to apply to the next General Court for an act of incorporation for the Darien Ship Canal Company, capital not to exceed \$100,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.  
(By the Western Union Line,  
Office Northwest corner of Main and Monroe Sts.)

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Mr. Wright said that on Monday he gave notice he would call up the bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of Arkansas to-day, but after examining the bill he found it could not be considered this week. He therefore gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill after the expiration of the morning hour on Thursday next. He also gave notice that on Friday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts approved July 1, '62, July 3, '64, and July 3, '66. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said he desired to obtain the consent of the Senate to fix the day for consideration of the bill reported from the Joint Select Committee to frame a government for the District of Columbia. He moved that Monday next be fixed for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the House resolution to bind one hundred copies of the Revised Statutes without index. Passed.

HOUSE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution calling for a report of the present condition of the Freedmen's Bank, setting forth what progress has been made towards closing up its affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill directing the President to make a commission to declare an immediate dividend, and to institute a suit against the trustees, officers and agents of the company, with a view of holding them personally liable. Referred.

Mr. Fort introduced a resolution to print 200 copies of each of the agricultural reports for 1873 and 1874. Referred.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution to amend the rules to make it in order to move to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing.

Mr. Swanwick, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a diplomatic and commercial interests of the country, appropriating \$1,344,755, which was made the special order for the 23d inst.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The resolution was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back House bill appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of scales for postoffices, with the amendment that proposals for furnishing scales shall be invited to bid in sealed bids, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Tyler in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 45 convertible bonds.

Mr. Stowell, rising to the question of personal privilege, referred to the charges made against him by his political opponent, Mr. Porter, of having sold a naval cadetship for \$1,000 to one Schoolcraft, and of having sold his votes. He had, in letter to the *Petersburg Index*, denied the charges of Porter as to cadetships and slave sales. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House. The matter was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill repealing the third section of the last diplomatic appropriation bill, which after explanation passed.

The repealed section forbids the consular officers to grant certificates for goods for exportation to the United States which are adjacent to the United States which have passed a consular certificate for shipment.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution to amend the rules so as to make it in order to move to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing any office of public employment, or by reducing the salary or compensation of such offices. Referred.

Willard, of Vermont, offered an amendment to it, providing that greenbacks shall not be legal tender in payment of debts contracted after the 1st of July, 1875.

Mr. Hayes spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He declared that with the gentleman from Ohio, (Garfield) he rejoiced in the effort—it had courage to make it, to bring the country back to the laws of trade, and argued that the bill would be a great benefit to the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating greenbacks to gold would sink it ten to fifteen per cent, and thereby take from labor ten and fifteen per cent of the purchasing power of his day's wages, and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. The greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day, if the Government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the Government did that. Let it do that and all the rest would follow. In conclusion, he said that those who were responsible in public affairs have no time to lose, we can put off our duty in promises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or to destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in politics in this country if it at all, by its own hands. It has the power, as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it die for want of courage.

Mr. Phelps argued against the pending measure and said: "This is what I ask the Government to do—I ask the Government to fulfill the promises it made twelve years ago to pay these greenbacks on demand, dollar for dollar, and I ask the Government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, payable 50 years after date, money with which to pay the notes in circulation. In my opinion there is but one way to make currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight and narrow path which is the path of

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The President has appointed Benjamin Moran, of Pennsylvania, Minister resident in Portugal. Moran has been for many years Secretary of the legation at London. The President has also appointed Wickham Hoffman Secretary of the legation at London, and Robert H. Hill, of Illinois, Secretary of the legation at Paris. Also, Win. Threlkeld Marshall for the Southern District of Ohio, Hill is Secretary of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Morton is Chairman. The President sent the nominations to the Senate to-day, together with a very large number of appointments made during the recess of Congress, including postmasters, Indian agents and the appointments of John W. Thatcher, of Virginia, to be Commissioner, and Ellis Speed, of Maine, Assistant Commissioner of Patents. The Senate in executive session referred the nominations to appropriate committees.

After the adjournment of the Senate the Democratic members held a caucus, and unanimously agreed to vote for A. G. Thurman for President, pro tem, of the Senate against Carpenter, who will be nominated by the Republicans.

The Senate Committee on Finance, in a conference to-day, discussed the question whether there would be time this session to mature and secure the enactment of a finance bill, but came to no agreement.

SENATOR MORTON occupied his seat in the Senate to-day, looking much better than for several years. He was warmly congratulated by the Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

DEATH OF THE DANISH VICE-CONSUL.

Johann O. Kondrup, Danish Vice-Consul at this city, died this morning.

VICKSBURG MATTERS.

Vicksburg, December 10.—All quiet in the city and county. The county authorities have buried the bodies of fourteen negroes, and about the same number have been buried by private individuals. The white citizens still retain possession of the city, and the negroes are still in the hands of the military. The members of which are negroes, except one.

The election for Sheriff, December 31st, has been ordered, and gives general satisfaction. The Mayor will issue a proclamation in the morning that peace prevails, and requesting the citizens to resume their usual avocations.

In an interview of a Vicksburg  *Herald* reporter to-day with Andrew Owens, the negro commander of the column of negroes which advanced on Grove street, he is a prisoner. Owens reiterated that he would not leave his office, but the advice of the County Board of Supervisors, the members of which are negroes, except one.

The Board of Supervisors to-day appointed a committee to bury the dead bodies. Twenty-eight negroes have been interred, and many others are yet to be buried. Several companies have been organized to serve under the militia of the county, and will probably not be needed. Scouts report all quiet in the county.

The Board of Supervisors have ordered an election to fill the vacancies of Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, two Justices and two constables. The ascending Chancery Clerk will be ordered to come to the city, but the office will be declared vacant, he having been discovered to be acting without bond, none appearing on record. Most of the stolen bonds and papers proving his guilt have been found. Dorney, the embezzling Circuit Clerk, was arrested to-day, and taken to the city with a committee of taxpayers to find the stolen records of his office.

Court House violences are still being brought to light, and nearly all the county officers are implicated. There is a strong feeling against the Governor for keeping the negroes in office, and pledging them the support of his administration. Crosby, the colored Sheriff and leader of the negroes, is still held, and the other prisoners were released on the promise of good behavior.

Crosby says Governor Ames and Attorney General Harris told him to organize the men and attack the city. The negroes say they got their orders from Crosby.

The *Times* (Republican) says the attack on the city was as impracticable as it was atrocious, and the leaders ought to be punished. It says Crosby is as big a fool as the other negroes, and intimates that white men were at the bottom of it.

CHICAGO.

KING KALAKAUA AND SUITE. CHICAGO, December 10.—King Kalakaua and suite arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco, but was suffering from a bilious attack, and by the advice of his physicians did not leave his car, and consequently postponed the inspection of Chicago he was desirous of making until his return. The King left by a special train on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne road at 6:15 P. M.

WHITE MEN IN THE BLACK HILLS. CHICAGO, December 10.—The Sioux City special to the  *Tribune* says: "Little Blackfoot," a late braver scout reported white men in the Black Hills prospecting for gold, supposed to be a party who left here last fall ostensibly on a hunting expedition. They have a strongly entrenched camp.

DR. POTTER CANNOT ACCEPT. Dr. H. G. Potter, who was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, telegraphs that he cannot possibly accept. Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., was then elected by a small majority.

POMEROY, THE BOY MURDERER.

Barnes, December 11.—The trial of Jesse Pomerooy, the boy murderer, was concluded to-day. The jury brought in verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

At Kason Minn., the lively barn belonging to G. H. Starring was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, together with 11 head of horses, 8 buggies and several sets of harness. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 10.—In the House to-day, the House Bill to prevent the appointment of directors of public institutions to positions in such institutions was passed. Bills were introduced to give railroad contractors a lien subject to the claims of laborers and sub-contractors. The Senate bills were introduced to compel the approval of plats of land in cities by city council before being recorded, or the land offered for sale.

NEW YORK.

RUSSELL, SAGE & BROS.

New York, December 10.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company to-day Russell Sage & Bros. were elected to fill the vacancy.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS.

To-day amounted to \$808,492, \$700,000 being gold coin and the remainder silver.

GOLD AWARDS.

Mail a million dollars in gold were awarded to-day at from 110.84 to 110.92.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The argument in court, to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be granted in the Beecher-Tilton suit, came up to-day before Judge McCue in General Term Court room, Brooklyn. Theodore Tilton was present. Shearman opened the argument by reading the order to show cause and ex-Judge Morris, then read the affidavit made by Theodore Tilton. It recites that the sum total of the knowledge now possessed by him of the conduct of his wife, Mrs. Tilton, in connection with the confession made by Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton, and of times and places thereof, consists in confessions made by Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton and others; confessions made by Elizabeth R. Tilton to Emma R. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton and others; written and printed papers, documents and letters to Beecher, Tilton and other persons; acts, declarations and conduct by Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, tending to prove, without leaving acts to any times or places, and direct proof derived from acts, oral declarations, and written papers and documents of Beecher and of other persons. Tilton also says in his affidavit that the confessions made to him named but two specific occasions and but two places when and where criminal conduct was had—namely, one at the house of the defendant, in Brooklyn, on the 10th of October, 1863, and the other at the house of plaintiff on the 17th of October, 1863. But this deponent is not absolutely certain that the above are the precise dates given by said confession, but is positive that they were about or near the date of the confession. The deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated, it being possible that the intercourse stated above as occurring on the 10th of October, 1863, may have been at the house of the plaintiff, and that on the 17th of October, 1863, the defendant was at the house of the plaintiff, and that the defendant deponent further states that the confession to these dates as above stated,